

the Provincial Museum at Regina. I do not know of any record of this species having previously occurred in this Province.—H. H. MITCHELL, *Regina, Sask.*

Prairie Horned Lark in Rhode Island in Summer.—While walking on the morning of June 25, 1914, down a road through some fields bordering Brightman's Pond, near Watch Hill, R. I., two birds were noticed running rapidly ahead of me. Finally they stopped and dusted themselves in the sand, permitting me to approach within close range by careful stalking behind a fence. They proved to be Prairie Horned Larks in fine plumage, the throat and sides of the head being very white. In about five minutes they flew away over a stone fence, uttering the characteristic lark note, but a long search failed to reveal them again. Two days later the whole territory was thoroughly searched, but the birds could not be found, and my hopes of finding some evidence of breeding were frustrated. The Prairie Horned Lark has always been rare in Rhode Island, and I know of no other summer record.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *New York City.*

Crows Nesting on the Ground.—On a large Island at the head of Lost Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan, June 10, 1913, I found several Crows nesting on the ground. Some of the nests, which mostly contained young, were on the ground between wild rose bushes, others placed on clusters of rose and other low bushes, thus raised a few inches off the ground. I might add that within a radius of twelve feet of one of these Crow's nests was a Mallard's nest containing ten eggs and a Short-eared Owl's with six young, of various sizes.—H. H. MITCHELL, *Regina, Sask.*

The Bermuda Crow.—In 'The Ibis,' April, 1914, p. 189, J. N. Kennedy discusses the Bermuda Crow, alluding to the fact that Bradlee and I were somewhat in doubt as to what the species might really be. He rightly, I think, refers it to *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos* Brehm. Mr. Kennedy had before him one example from the British Museum collection, taken by Capt. H. Edmund, in February, 1875, which must have been very soon after its introduction into the islands. This specimen he says has less violet lustre on the feathers of the back than usual and was possibly an immature bird.

According to D. Webster Prentiss (*Auk*, 1896, p. 237), the Crow was introduced into the Bermudas from the United States, some twenty years before, increased rapidly and became a great nuisance, and in consequence was nearly exterminated. Since that time the crow has continued to exist, though in extremely small numbers in the Bermudas.

We have in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy one adult (sex not determine) specimen, No. 63727, taken for us by Prof. E. L. Mark, in the autumn of 1912. This differs in no way from autumn killed crows from the eastern United States. It affords the following measurements:—wing, 319; tail feathers, 190; tarsus, 59; culmen, 47.5 mm. This specimen proves that the much discussed Bermuda Crow is *Corvus brachyrhynchos*